

AMERICANS MAKE DEEP GAINS ALONG 3-MILE FRONT

(Continued from First Page.)

artillery had wiped out any resistance to a house.

U. S. Troops Unscathed.

The advance, which carried the Americans down two depressions and up on to a plateau, was made in skirmish formation behind a perfect barrage and landed them in the town practically unscathed, although the left wing met stiff opposition from machine guns in the wood.

Twenty-three minutes after their departure from their trenches the Americans were in Vaux. Half an hour later the American ambulances were there. The latter's work was vastly less than might have been expected.

American patrols for the past few nights had drawn the fire of the German machines, revealing their positions, so the infantry was able to approach the nests waggly and surround and capture them with minimum casualties.

Rear Areas Shelled.

After the success of the advance, bombardment of the rear areas was resumed so as to prevent German re-enforcements being rushed up.

Hill 204 is about half a mile east of Vaux, and extends to within less than a mile of the western outskirts of Chateau-Thierry.

The village of Vaux is less than two miles directly west of Chateau-Thierry, and is one of the principal

defenses of the latter city. Clermont wood is a mile and a half west of Vaux. Hill 192 is about the same distance northwest of Clermont wood.

PARIS, July 2.—French and American troops improved their positions west of Chateau-Thierry last night, taking the village of Vaux and the heights to the west. The French war office announced today. The Americans took 200 prisoners, including five officers.

West of Chateau-Thierry, a local operation, executed by Franco-American troops enabled them to improve their positions on the Vaux-Hill 204 front, the communiqué said.

"Vaux village and the heights to the west were taken by the Americans, who captured 200 prisoners, including five officers."

Between Montdidier and Novon and east of Rheims, French troops took prisoners in raids.

German attempts near Belloy, Haute and in Alsace, were repulsed by French fire.

U. S. ARMY CORPS
FIGHTING AS UNIT

Three American divisions, forming a tentative army corps, are fighting together on the western front. Secretary Baker has let it be known. Although these divisions, which are the First, Second and Third of the regular army, have not been formally designated as a corps, they are fighting as such and are under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

The First division is under command of Maj. Gen. Bullard; the Second, under Maj. Gen. Bundy, and the Third, under Maj. Gen. Dickman. With the Second division is also a brigade of United States marines, who have done some spectacular work in the recent fighting. They are commanded by Maj. Gen. Harbord.

The location of these troops cannot, of course, be divulged.

FOE'S RAIDS FAIL,
REPORTS GEN. HAIG

LONDON, July 2.—"An enemy attack northwest of Albert, which sought to recapture the ground taken

by us Friday night, was repulsed with heavy loss except at one point where the enemy gained a footing," Field Marshal Haig reported today.

"Attempted enemy raids in neighborhood of Aveluy wood, Avion and Hingres were repulsed and a few prisoners taken."

A British counter attack delivered shortly after midnight, is believed to have driven the Germans from the point where they obtained a foothold northwest of Albert yesterday.

TRANSYLVANIANS
TO FIGHT TEUTONS

Eighteen thousand Transylvanians—prisoners of war—taken by the Serbians and Italians, are being rapidly trained for a Transylvanian legion and soon will be fighting with the Czechoslovak legion on the Italian front, Rome cables stated today.

It was added that Premier Orlando has officially accepted these troops.

At a mass meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, July 5, Transylvanians in this country expect to start recruiting from 8,000 to 10,000 Transylvanians in this country to go abroad.

AUSTRIANS TRY TO
RETAKE MOUNTAIN

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 1 (Night).—Further Austrian attempts to recapture Monte di Valbella are developing.

The enemy left at least 1,500 dead on the slopes after yesterday afternoon's assault. Nearly 2,000 prisoners were taken yesterday and the preceding day.

Capture of Monte di Valbella, Col del Rosso, and Col di Chele was the result of perfect co-operation between the Italian infantry and artillery. The enemy's losses were very heavy, while ours were light.

The Austrians employed four divisions (48,000 men). The Italian Ninth Infantry, the Regina Brigade, and a company of Czechoslovaks won particular distinction in the storming of Monte di Valbella, and the subsequent defense of that height against enemy counter attacks.

From the French Minister of Public Instruction

The Times Gladly Complies With His Request.

The minister of public instruction at Paris asks that The Washington Times, beginning with the date of January 1, 1918, be sent him during the continuance of the war to be filed in the National Library and Museum of War.

The minister, in the fourth paragraph of his letter, says:

"Because of its importance, The Washington Times stands in the first rank among newspapers that we wish to put at the disposition of travelers who come to consult the collections of our section of the United States."

His letter, in full, is as follows:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

MINISTERE DE
L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE
ET DES
BEAUX-ARTS
BIBLIOTHEQUE ET MUSEE
DE LA GUERRE
(Popées avec les collections Henri LeBlanc)

PARIS, Le 31 mai 1918

39, Rue Du Colisée (VIII)

Tel.: ELTSEE 38-24.

Monsieur Arthur Brisbane,
Directeur de The Washington Times,
Washington, Etats-Unis.

Monsieur le Directeur:

Nous avons l'honneur de solliciter de votre bienveillance le service de The Washington Times en faveur des Bibliothèques et Musées de la Guerre.

La presse périodique sera nécessairement l'un des éléments essentiels de la vaste documentation historique que notre institution a pour tâche spéciale de recueillir. Aussi ne vous étonnez-vous pas que nous désirions y faire une place d'honneur à la presse des Etats-Unis qui ne cesse d'incarner avec tant de noblesse les ardeurs de l'âme nationale.

Deja les directions des grands quotidiens de France et des pays alliés ont bien voulu nous assurer le service de leurs journaux. C'est pour un concours analogue que nous faisons appel à votre obligeance.

Par son importance The Washington Times est au premier rang des journaux que nous tiendrions à mettre à la disposition des travailleurs qui viennent consulter les collections de notre section des Etats-Unis.

Si vous consentez à nous en faire le service régulier et nous envoyer les numéros parus depuis le 1er janvier 1918, vous nous aurez aidés dans une entreprise immense et nous nous ferons un devoir de vous témoigner notre gratitude en inscrivant votre nom sur la liste de nos donateurs.

Je ne doute pas, Monsieur le Directeur, de l'intérêt avec lequel vous voudrez bien considérer notre requête, et je vous prie d'agréer, avec mes remerciements anticipés, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Pour l'inspecteur Général Directeur par
délégation Le Secrétaire Général,HOW ROOSEVELT
BOYS FIGHT TOLD
BY SERGEANT ROSS(Continued from First Page.)
suit him one day. He stripped off his coat and shirt, seized the bayonet, and talk about action!
"Come on, jab 'im; 'at's the way, Ser!" Most of the men saw, for the Capt. is a very strict disciplinarian, so strict, in fact, that the men who like him best cuss with good American cuss words; but they all like him.
Sergeant Ross said that Major Roosevelt rides his horse if the weather is good. The weather is in the stable and trudges along in front of his men, taking everything in the way of discomfort that they do. Ross expects to go on a speaking tour for the Red Cross soon. He expressed his regret at not being able to mount twenty stories of some building and have steel beams again, which he formerly did before he went in the army and lost his hand.

Can't Return to Trade.

"Steel beams up about twenty stories are a little too hefty to be handled by a fellow who has lost his right hand," Ross explained this morning, when asked if he was going back to his former trade.

A reporter asked young Ross to tell of an incident which would portray the real German soldier. He told this story:

"A Boche severely peppered by our shrapnel dragged himself into our lines one day. Our doctors cared for him, and in order to save his life, and his lower limbs, were compelled to tie both his hands up above his head to give the lower part of his body better drainage. Every time the doctors touched that fellow they spent almost four hours over him, giving him their best attention. And say, do you know what that guy said?"

"In this one of your first tortures before you kill your prisoners," he blurted out when the doctors made their final effort to save his life.

NOEL PEMBERTON BILLING
BARRED FROM COMMONS

LONDON, July 2.—Noel Pemberton Billing, who recently figured in the scandal involving Maude Allen, the American dancer, has been suspended from the House of Commons for the duration of the present session. During the discussion yesterday of the question of internment of alien enemies in Great Britain, he entered into the debate, ignoring several calls for order. When repeatedly called down, he was finally forcibly ejected and a motion to suspend him was carried.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE
SECRETARY OF WAR
TO TAKE BUILDINGS

Under the general deficiency bill passed by the House and expected to be reported to the Senate with no delay by the Appropriation Committee, the Secretary of War, for official purposes of the War Department, may requisition and take over any building or space in any building in the District other than a dwelling house occupied as such or a building being used by another branch of the Government service.

Just compensation is to be paid for such use.

The committee put into the bill a provision under which public school teachers may accept other Government service from July 15 to September 15.

The bill carries a total of \$992,000.

134 D. C. MEN ENLIST IN
"TREAT 'EM ROUGH" UNIT

During the month of June 134 permanent and temporary residents of Washington and vicinity were accepted for service in the tank corps, the "treat 'em rough" unit of the army, and assigned immediately to the training camp at Gettysburg.

Not less than 400 men made personal application for the privilege of serving in the "lizards of death," among these being many commissioned officers and enlisted men who sought admission to the corps because of opportunities offered for early and spectacular fighting. Because of the rigid physical and mental demands of tank fighting, however, a majority of the applicants were necessarily rejected.

Amonasor, who arrived yesterday at headquarters of the corps, 1800 K street northwest, was Ephraim P. Bowyer, clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in the service of which he has been for nearly five years. Others accepted included prominent business men and athletes who journeyed from the Pacific coast, Canada, and Washington at their own expense for the purpose of personally offering their services.

SUMMER RATES

Rooms with detached baths \$3.50 up.
Rooms with private bath, \$5.
Club Breakfast and Table \$1.00.
Dinner \$1.00.DAWAY
HOTEL

PERSHING SENDS DETAILS OF RECENT ACTIVITY AT FRONT

General Pershing's communique, dated July 1 and received today, says:

Section A.—The day has passed quietly at points occupied by our troops. Yesterday one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the Toul region.

Section B.—In Picardy between noon June 27 and noon June 28 the enemy showed little aggressiveness. His artillery fire was directed largely against the region of Grivesnes.

During the night hostile patrols attempted more than once to reach our lines, but either retired without establishing contact, or were driven off by rifle fire. Our own artillery operated very effectively on the German front lines and also on his rear areas, where one of his ammunition dumps exploded at 9 o'clock in the evening. One of his balloons was brought down in flames by an allied airplane.

American Casualties Slight.

In the Picardy sector the day of June 28 to June 29 was notable in the success of our raiding. Our party penetrated the German lines in the region of Chateau Jemlis at 3 o'clock in the morning taking the enemy completely by surprise. Within twenty minutes they had captured thirty-three prisoners, including an officer, a number nearly equal to our party. In the course of the operation we destroyed several dugouts and machine guns. Our casualties were remarkably small.

The German airplanes during the night dropped a number of small bombs on our positions, and in the course of the afternoon made several attempts to destroy our balloons.

In the case of our balloons they were successful, but at the cost of one of their machines, which was shot down in flames by a French plane. Our anti-aircraft batteries forced other German airplanes to retire without accomplishing their mission.

Of the German working parties, which continued their activities of the preceding days, one was bombed by an American patrol and another dispersed by our artillery. Our artillery fire was again very effective along the enemy's front line.

Enemy Raids Fail.

Particulars of the raids attempted by German troops on our forces in the Colmar sector on June 27 are now available. One party entered our line, attacking one of our posts at the same time from the north and from the south with rifle fire and hand grenades. It was repulsed and driven off. Another party, estimated to have been twenty-five strong, attacked another point, was repulsed and took to flight. At still another of our posts some of the enemy were heard cutting our wire, but were driven off before they had been able to penetrate it.

In the Mulhouse sector, from June 28, the only occurrence of any note was the fire directed by the German artillery on our front line. The enemy's machine gun fire, which consisted of the ordinary short bursts, came as usual from the vicinity of Aspach le Bas and Durbach le Haut. A German patrol, which approached our lines at daylight, came under our rifle and machine gun fire and was quickly dispersed.

The German plane reported destroyed in American official communique July 1 was brought down at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of June 30 by Lieutenant Pittman. Its destruction has been confirmed.

SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Alleging misconduct, Alfred E. Shaw today filed suit for absolute divorce against Irene C. Shaw, who has been cited to answer her husband's complaint. Shaw is represented by Attorney Edward L. Giles.

Eat potatoes instead of bread. Potatoes are cheaper than bread and just as nourishing.

Oh, It's Tea, Tea, Tea! Writes Meade's Poet In Plea to Baker

CAMP MEADE, Md., July 2.—Lieut. Robert Garland, of the hospital supply depot, has been acclaimed poet laureate of camp. He has written a poetic appeal to Secretary of War Baker for tea. Garland has written vaudeville sketches, plays and some poems. His appeal for tea, however, has made him popular for the steady coffee diet is not to the liking of all the men. His war-time wall includes six verses, the final one being:

Oh, it's tea, tea, tea—
Please, oh, please, Mr. Baker,
We will hold your front line
right.

Backed by tea, hot, cold or frigid, for nothing really matters but our tea.

From Hamburg to Vienna
We will give the Hun a Gehenna
If at 5 o'clock you let us have a cup of tea.LAUD MGR. MACKIN
AS MODEL PRIEST
AT JUBILEE MASS

Most venerable father, beloved jubilee when you are called by God to everlasting happiness, to life eternal, to that wonderful and glorious existence so eternal and beautiful to seem natural to any of us, you can look back to your earthly life, beloved James Mackin, and know that today the day of the celebration of your golden jubilee you stand out on a golden pedestal as a model to the priesthood of the United States.

This was the close of the sermon this morning in St. Paul's Catholic Church by the Rt. Rev. Charles W. Currier, Bishop of Havana, Cuba, on the golden anniversary of the ordination as a priest of the Rt. Rev. James F. Mackin, pastor of St. Paul's.

Cardinal Present.

The high mass was solemnized by the presence of Cardinal Gibbons. The Baltimore prelate occupied the cardinal's throne near the altar and assisted in the ceremonies.

Opposite the cardinal, on the archbishop's throne, was Archbishop Bozzone, apostolic delegate. Many other church dignitaries were there, including several bishops. Seated in the front of the church were more than 300 guests.

During the sermon tears fell from the eyes of the pastor at the mention of little incidents of his past. Coincident with the celebration of Father Mackin's golden jubilee today, is the celebration this year of the consecration of Cardinal Gibbons. Both events occurred in 1848 and during the period of intervening years both men have been associated, more perhaps, than any other two men in the Roman Catholic Church in America.

Was a Sailor.

As a young man Father Mackin was a sailor. At an early age he went to the Arctic regions on whaling expeditions. The gift of the sea was in his nature, and he was prominently in the appearance of his face.

His life in the priesthood may be divided into four epochs, one when he came to Washington immediately after his ordination, and spent two years as assistant pastor at St. Paul's; another at the time of his seven years' pastorate at Rockville, Md.; third, his five years spent in Baltimore; and last, his return to Washington, where, as pastor of St. Paul's Church, he has accomplished the great good of which all Washingtonians are aware.

Potatoes are a native American crop, don't let the Germans beat us at our own game. They are eating potatoes and conserving wheat.

Now that Private Lusick has been married he will have a sort of excuse for overlooking his leave, and as he realizes the seriousness of his offense, it is thought that he will get off with a light punishment. Mrs. Lusick was the happiest girl in Baltimore last night.

8 DESTROYERS TO BE
LAUNCHED AT FRISCO

The Bethlehem Union plant at San Francisco will launch eight of fourteen new destroyers to take to the water July 4, the Navy Department announced today.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company will contribute three; William Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia, two; and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Boston, the other.

D. C. MAN, HELD AS DESERTER, GOES TO ALTAR FROM CELL

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Private John Lusick, of Company H, Replacement Engineers, Washington, D. C., who is being held charged with desertion, was married to Miss Maryland Davis, of Washington, in the courtroom of the Western Police station yesterday afternoon.

It came about this way. Lusick, who is just twenty-three years old, was arrested early Sunday morning by Sergeant Kelly and Patrolman Kopke, of the Western district, when it was found that he had been absent from camp twenty-three days without leave. With him at the time was Miss Davis, and at the hearing Sunday morning Lusick said that the girl was not to blame at all and that he had persuaded her to come to Baltimore almost against her will.

Outstared Papa Question.

He was held at the station after the hearing for the Government, and Miss Davis got a room on Lexington street, near the police station. When she brought him in something to eat yesterday morning Lieutenant Osterdorf asked her if she didn't like him well enough to marry him. She replied that she did, and the lieutenant then proceeded to find out what the young man thought about it. He was agreeable, and the two became engaged.

Then the difficulty started. Lusick is a Catholic while Miss Davis is a Baptist, and efforts were made to have them married by a Catholic priest. Several were called up and all of them asked if the ceremony would have to be performed in the station, and upon being informed that it would, they stated that a dispensation would have to be granted. This did not halt Lieutenant Osterdorf, who called up the cardinal's residence and had the dispensation granted and then got the Rev. P. J. Kenny, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, to perform the ceremony.

Pawabaker Gives Ring.

A few minutes before the marriage was to take place it was discovered that there was no ring, and not wishing to make the young man pay for the ring, Patrolman Francis McLean started to take up a collection from the different policemen and reporters at the station. This failed, but the patrolman, determined to get the ring, visited a pawn shop on West Baltimore street, and told the story. Patrolman McLean has a convincing way about him and a ring was forthcoming as a present to the bride.

Running back to the police station, he found that the ring, although selected at random, just fit. Everything was then in readiness, for the girl had secured the marriage license in the meantime. The minister came about 4 o'clock and Private Lusick was led from his cell to the court room, where Justice Johannsen, acting as judge, and Mrs. E. E. Hays, the police matron, acted as witnesses, the ceremony was performed.

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Raleigh Haberdasher—Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



REDUCED!

Prices On All

Hart
Schaffner
& Marx
Suits

(Blue Serges Included)

Every style and model silk trimmed, full lined, quarter lined, half lined, and unlined. Two and three button sack suits, some slash pocket, others with seam about the waist, some of the five seam back coats, in fact everything that good dressers demand, and all of them made by Hart Schaffner & Marx, which means—Pure—Wool Clothes.

\$25 and \$28 Suits	\$22.85	\$35 and \$38 Suits	\$32.85
\$30 and \$32.50 Suits	\$26.85	\$40 and \$45 Suits	\$36.85

No Charge for Alterations.

Gabardine Uniforms (Army), silk lined sleeves, seams silk piped. A wonderful uniform, and worth \$50, at.....\$45

White Nubuck Ox-fords, Ivory or Neolin sole. Excellent \$8.00 value...\$6.50

Raleigh Haberdasher
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
1109-1111 Pennsylvania Avenue

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Dinner \$1.00.
DAWAY
HOTEL

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE
—from June 1 to 29, inclusive, the sales of WAR SAVINGS STAMPS and THRIFT STAMPS through this bank amounted to

\$115,682.57

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS, 25,471 at \$4.17 . . . \$106,214.07
THRIFT STAMPS: 37,874 at 25c each . . . 9,468.50
Total . . . \$115,682.57

We again desire to express to the patrons of the bank our appreciation, and congratulate them on this splendid response to the call of Our Country at War.

MODEST SUMS ACCEPTED AS INITIAL DEPOSITS

If you desire to open a modest checking account, a cordial invitation is extended to you to call and personally meet our officers—all of whom are easily accessible.

Our facilities and service are available alike to those carrying large and small accounts.

The Riggs National Bank
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital \$1,000,000
Surplus \$2,000,000